

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend and/or cancel paragraph(s) of the specification of the captioned application, and/or add paragraph(s) to the specification, in accordance with the following annotations and/or mark-ups showing all change(s) relative to the previous version(s) of the specification as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.121:

Please make the following changes to the paragraph of the specification beginning at line 16 of page 6 and continuing through line 5 of page 7:

—In more detail, implant 22 is comprised of first and second sides 32 and third and fourth sides 34 providing a substantially rectangularly shaped cross-section. The height of the rectangularly shaped cross-section is defined by first and second sides 32 and the width is defined by the third and fourth sides 34 and, as is apparent by comparison of the height and width, the ~~height~~ width of implant 22 is less than the ~~width~~ height. As will be explained below, height is minimized to facilitate insertion of the second end 36 into, and positioning of implant 22 in, the disk space from which a portion of the intervertebral disk has been removed and width is maximized so that, when implant ~~20~~ 22 is rotated by approximately 90°, implant ~~20~~ 22 provides the desired distraction of the adjacent vertebrae. Third and fourth sides 34 are arched from one end of implant 22 to the other to provide the portion of implant 22 intermediate the ends 25 and 36 with a ~~width~~ height that is larger than the ~~width~~ height at the ends 25 and 36. Because the sides 32 of implant 22 are substantially flat and the sides 34 are arched from one end 25 to the other end 36, implant 22 is described as being a bi-planar, bi-convex implant. The bi-convex sides 34 of implant 22 are optionally provided with a plurality of teeth (not shown) for biting into the adjacent vertebrae to help resist anterior-posterior movement of implant 22 in the disk space as explained in more detail below. The end 36 of implant 22 is provided with a flare, or “whale tail,” 38 for this same reason, it being critical to resist such anterior-posterior movement so as to reduce the likelihood of injury to the nerves of the spinal cord both during insertion of implant 22 into the disk space and after implantation.--